CDP 870 (a humanized monoclonal anti-TNF-alpha antibody fragment), D2E7 (a human anti-TNF mAb), soluble TNF receptor Type I, and pegylated soluble TNF receptor Type I (PEGs TNF-R1) for reducing the inflammation of neuronal tissue of said human, or for modulating the immune response affecting neuronal tissue of said human; and

b) administering said dose either intralesionally or perilesionally.

21(amended). A method [for inhibiting the action of TNF for] <u>of</u> treating or preventing nerve root injury in a human <u>by inhibiting the action of TNF,</u> by administering a TNF antagonist for reducing the inflammation of neuronal tissue of said nerve root of said human, or for modulating the immune response affecting neuronal tissue of said nerve root of said human, comprising the steps of:

a) administering a therapeutically effective dosage level to said human of said TNF antagonist selected from the group consisting of etanercept, infliximab, CDP571 (a humanized monoclonal anti-TNF-alpha IgG4 antibody), CDP 870 (a humanized monoclonal anti-TNF-alpha antibody fragment), D2E7 (a human anti-TNF mAb), soluble TNF receptor Type I, and pegylated soluble TNF receptor Type I (PEGs TNF-R1) for reducing the inflammation of said nerve root of said human, or for modulating the immune response affecting neuronal tissue of said human; and

b) administering said dose either intralesionally or perilesionally.

22(amended). A method [for inhibiting the action of TNF for] <u>of</u> treating glaucoma in a human <u>by inhibiting the action of TNF,</u> by administering a TNF antagonist for reducing the inflammation of the optic nerve or retina of said human, or for modulating the immune response affecting the optic nerve or retina of said human, comprising the step of:

a) administering a therapeutically effective dosage level to said human of said TNF antagonist selected from the group consisting of etanercept, infliximab, CDP571 (a humanized monoclonal anti-TNF-alpha IgG4 antibody), CDP 870 (a humanized monoclonal anti-TNF-alpha antibody fragment) , D2E7 (a human anti-TNF mAb), soluble TNF receptor Type I, and pegylated soluble TNF receptor Type I (PEGs TNF-R1) for treating glaucoma by reducing the inflammation of the optic nerve or retina of said human, or for modulating the immune response affecting the optic nerve or retina of said human.

30(amended). A method [for inhibiting the action of TNF for] <u>of</u> treating neurological conditions in a human <u>by inhibiting the action of TNF,</u> by administering a TNF antagonist for reducing the inflammation of neuronal tissue of said human, or for modulating the immune response affecting neuronal tissue of said human, comprising the step of:

a) administering a therapeutically effective dosage level to said human of said TNF antagonist selected from the group consisting of a fusion protein identified as etanercept, infliximab, CDP571 (a humanized monoclonal anti-TNF-alpha IgG4 antibody), CDP 870 (a humanized monoclonal anti-TNF-alpha antibody fragment), D2E7 (a human

anti-TNF mAb), soluble TNF receptor Type I, and pegylated soluble TNF receptor Type I (PEGs TNF-R1) for reducing the inflammation of neuronal tissue of said human, or for modulating the immune response affecting neuronal tissue of said human.

34(amended). A method [for inhibiting the action of TNF for] <u>of</u> treating or preventing nerve root injury in a human <u>by inhibiting the action of TNF,</u> by administering a TNF antagonist for reducing the inflammation of neuronal tissue of said nerve root of said human, or for modulating the immune response affecting neuronal tissue of said nerve root of said human, comprising the steps of:

a) administering a therapeutically effective dosage level to said human of a soluble TNF receptor Type I for reducing the inflammation of said nerve root of said human, or for modulating the immune response affecting neuronal tissue of said human; and

b) administering said dose perilesionally by subcutaneous administration in the lumbar area (for lumbar or sacral nerve roots) or in the cervical area (for cervical nerve roots).

35(amended). A method [for inhibiting the action of TNF for] <u>of</u> treating or preventing nerve root injury in a human <u>by inhibiting the action of TNF,</u> by administering a TNF antagonist for reducing the inflammation of neuronal tissue of said nerve root of said

human, or for modulating the immune response affecting neuronal tissue of said nerve root of said human, comprising the steps of:

a) administering a therapeutically effective dosage level to said human of a pegylated soluble TNF receptor Type I for reducing the inflammation of said nerve root of said human, or for modulating the immune response affecting neuronal tissue of said human; and

b) administering said dose perilesionally by subcutaneous administration in the lumbar area (for lumbar or sacral nerve roots) or in the cervical area (for cervical nerve roots).

36(amended). A method [for inhibiting the action of TNF for] <u>of</u> treating or preventing nerve root injury in a human <u>by inhibiting the action of TNF,</u> by administering a TNF antagonist for reducing the inflammation of neuronal tissue of said nerve root of said human, or for modulating the immune response affecting neuronal tissue of said nerve root of said human, comprising the steps of:

a) administering a therapeutically effective dosage level to said human of a molecule containing at least one soluble TNF receptor for reducing the inflammation of said nerve root of said human, or for modulating the immune response affecting neuronal tissue of said human; and

b) administering said dose perilesionally by subcutaneous administration in the lumbar area (for lumbar or sacral nerve roots) or in the cervical area (for cervical nerve roots).

37 (amended). A method [for inhibiting the action of TNF for] <u>of</u> treating or preventing nerve root injury in a human <u>by inhibiting the action of TNF,</u> by administering a TNF antagonist for reducing the inflammation of neuronal tissue of said nerve root of said human, or for modulating the immune response affecting neuronal tissue of said nerve root of said human, comprising the steps of:

a) administering a therapeutically effective dosage level to said human of said TNF antagonist consisting of a molecule which contains a fragment of any of the molecules selected from the group consisting of etanercept, infliximab, CDP571 (a humanized monoclonal anti-TNF-alpha IgG4 antibody), CDP 870 (a humanized monoclonal anti-TNF-alpha antibody fragment), D2E7 (a human anti-TNF mAb), soluble TNF receptor Type I, and pegylated soluble TNF receptor Type I (PEGs TNF-R1) for reducing the inflammation of said nerve root of said human, or for modulating the immune response affecting neuronal tissue of said human; and

b) administering said dose either intralesionally or perilesionally.

38(amended). A method [for inhibiting the action of TNF for] of treating or preventing nerve root injury caused by a herniated nucleus pulposus in a human by inhibiting the action of TNF, by administering a TNF antagonist for reducing the inflammation of neuronal tissue of said nerve root of said human, or for modulating the immune response affecting neuronal tissue of said nerve root of said human, comprising the steps of:

a) administering a therapeutically effective dosage level to said human of said TNF antagonist selected from the group consisting of etanercept, infliximab, CDP571 (a humanized monoclonal anti-TNF-alpha IgG4 antibody), CDP 870 (a humanized monoclonal anti-TNF-alpha antibody fragment), D2E7 (a human anti-TNF mAb), a molecule containing a soluble TNF receptor, a molecule containing multiple soluble TNF receptors, and a molecule which contains a fragment of any of th above molecules for reducing the inflammation of said nerve root of said human, or for modulating the immune response affecting neuronal tissue of said human; and

b) administering said dose either intralesionally or perilesionally.

39 (amended). A method [for inhibiting the action of TNF for] of treating a pathologic condition in a human by inhibiting the action of TNF, the pathologic condition being [a disease or disorder which is caused or exacerbated by the action of said TNF] spinal cord compression due to metastatic cancer by administering a TNF antagonist, defined as

any of the following types of molecules directed against said TNF: a monoclonal antibody; a monoclonal antibody fragment; a TNF binding protein; or a fusion protein; comprising the steps of:

a) administering a therapeutically effective dosage level to said human of said TNF antagonist; and

b) administering said dose either intralesionally or perilesionally.

Please add the following new Claims 43, 44, and 45:

31 ~~43.~~ A method of treating a pathologic condition in a human by inhibiting the action of TNF, the pathologic condition being tumor metastatic to bone, by administering a TNF antagonist, defined as any of the following types of molecules directed against said TNF: a monoclonal antibody; a monoclonal antibody fragment; a TNF binding protein; or a fusion protein; comprising the steps of:

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a) administering a therapeutically effective dosage level to said human of said TNF antagonist; and

b) administering said dose either intralesionally or perilesionally.

32 ~~44.~~ A method of treating a pathologic condition in a human by inhibiting the action of TNF, the pathologic condition being a neurological disease or disorder which is caused or exacerbated by the action of said TNF, by administering a TNF antagonist, defined as any

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of the following types of molecules directed against said TNF: a monoclonal antibody; a monoclonal antibody fragment; a TNF binding protein; or a fusion protein; comprising the steps of:

a) administering a therapeutically effective dosage level to said human of said TNF antagonist; and

b) administering said dose either intralesionally or perilesionally.

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~~45~~. A method of treating a pathologic condition in a human by inhibiting the action of TNF, the pathologic condition being a malignant tumor, by administering a TNF antagonist, defined as any of the following types of molecules directed against said TNF: a monoclonal antibody; a monoclonal antibody fragment; a TNF binding protein; or a fusion protein; comprising the steps of:

a) administering a therapeutically effective dosage level to said human of said TNF antagonist; and

b) administering said dose either intralesionally or perilesionally.

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